

THE INTELLIGENCER.

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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, OCTOBER 8, 1898.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

First District,
BLACKBURN B. DOVENER,
of Ohio County.

Second District,
ALSTON G. DAYTON,
of Barbour County.

Third District,
WILLIAM S. EDWARDS,
of Kanawha County.

Fourth District,
R. H. FREER,
of Ellicott County.

OHIO COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Senator,
NELSON E. WHITAKER,
of Ohio County.

For House of Delegates,
H. B. BROWN,
H. W. CONNELLY,
HARRY W. MCLELLAN,
RALPH MCCOY,
County Superintendent of Free Schools,
GEORGE S. BIGGS.

CONGRESSMAN DOVENER'S APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments will be filed by Representative B. B. Doener on the dates mentioned:

At Littleton, Saturday, October 8, at 2 p. m.

At Hundred, Saturday, October 8, at 2 p. m.

At Smithfield, Monday, October 10, at 2 p. m.

At Pine Grove, Monday, October 10, at 2 p. m.

At Silver Hill, Tuesday, October 11, at 2 p. m.

At Sistersville, Wednesday, October 12, at 2 p. m.

At Cameron, Thursday, October 13, at 2 p. m.

At West Milford, Harrison county, Friday, October 14, at 2 p. m.

At Clarksburg, Saturday, October 15, at 2 p. m.

At Wallace, Monday, October 17, at 1 p. m.

At Central Point, Doddridge county, Monday, October 17, at 2 p. m.

At Kenton, Tuesday, October 18, at 2 p. m.

At Central Station, Wednesday, October 19, at 2 p. m.

At Summers Store, Wednesday, October 19, at 2 p. m.

At Cox's Mills, Thursday, October 20, at 2 p. m.

Democrats and "Expansion."

Democratic conventions throughout the country that either ignore or criticize the territorial policy of the administration, which is one of the logical outcomes of the war which they (the conventions) boast was "forced by the Democratic representatives in Congress," are somewhat inconsistent with the record of the Democratic party. The leaders of the party who know the party history realize fully that it would not be the part of wisdom to take strong grounds against what they term "expansion," or "imperialism," and this accounts for the fact that the criticisms of the administration are mild, and that in some cases the question is not referred to save in a vague way.

From the beginning of the party down to recent days the Democratic policy was one favoring annexation of territory. It was under the administration of the reputed father of the party, Thomas Jefferson, that nearly one-third of the present area of the United States was annexed. That was the Louisiana purchase, annexed in 1803. It was purchased from France and comprised 1,171,931 square miles. It was a greater area than at that time was comprised in the United States. It now contains fourteen of our largest states west of the Mississippi and two territories.

Jefferson was denounced in those days for his "expansion" and un-American ideas in pretty much the same manner in which the administration is criticized now for the annexation of Hawaii and the alleged Philippine policy. Florida was annexed under a Democratic administration, that of Monroe, by the way, the author of the famous Monroe doctrine. Another great expansion of territory came under the administration of President Polk. We secured Texas in 1845 during Polk's administration, and men are still living who remember the opposition, as well as the opposition to the acquisition from Mexico in 1848 of a vast territory of more than a half million square miles, including what are now the states of California, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico. Then came the Gadsden purchase which gave us additional territory almost double the size of West Virginia.

The Providence Journal, commenting on the present course of the Democratic party, in view of the record as above noted, remarks that the annexations of the past under Democratic administrations are an impressive showing to be regarded with interest by the party today and says:

It is poor politics in the end to take a certain stand on an important question wholly or largely because the other party organization has adopted a contrary policy. The Republican party is by no means entitled to all the glory of the recent war. Democrats in Congress stood shoulder to shoulder with their Republican colleagues in making appropriations last spring and voting supplies. Partisanship was for the time being we were all Americans first and Democrats or Republicans by and by. But the Democrats have now deliberately cut themselves off from the advantages to be reaped from the successful termination of the war by refusing to support the administration's policy of territorial acquisition, even though by so doing they prove recalcitrant to the record of their party predecessors.

This gives the unenviable position of the Democracy exactly, but inconsistent-

ency is not unusual with that party. It is an old story, and has grown to be its chief characteristic.

An Organ's Gross Ignorance.

One of the most remarkable displays of ignorance of our system of government of territories that has ever appeared in a newspaper published in an enlightened community is contained in the following editorial paragraph in the Register:

A Hawaiian paper, claiming to have information as to the conclusions reached by the Hawaiian commission, says Hawaii will be made a territory, without change of name, and will be allowed a representative in Congress, with a legislature for making local laws. This tends to show substantial grounds for the fears expressed as to the meaning of annexation. This half-naked, half-savage, estateless cannibal population of these islands of the South Sea, 100 miles from our western shore, may be in a position to decide the most important question before Congress through the vote of its representative, or decide a presidential election by the vote of its people, who are utterly alien to us and our institutions.

The assertion contained in the last sentence of this paragraph, as something which furnishes "substantial grounds for fears expressed as to the meaning of annexation," must have caused the boys and girls in the primary departments of the public schools to smile. They probably all know, if the Register does not, that the organ's "fears" are groundless, since the representative of a territory in Congress has no vote. His privileges are confined wholly to a right to take part in debates, present petitions in the interests of the territory, &c. Only the representatives of states have votes.

These school children also know, if the Register does not, that the people of a territory cannot "decide a presidential election," for they have no voice in national elections, nor are they represented in the United States senate. In order to quiet the fears which loom up before the horrified eyes of our contemporary, it may be well to quote the law concerning representations of a territory at Washington. The statute says:

"Every Territory shall have the right to send a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress, who shall be elected by the voters in the territory. QUALIFIED to elect members of the legislative assembly, the territory shall have a seat in the house of representatives, with the right of debating, BUT NOT OF VOTING."

Moreover, the governors of territories are appointed by the President of the United States, and all laws passed by the legislative assembly must be submitted to Congress for its approval. They must be in accordance with the constitution of the United States.

The Register need have no "fears" that "half-naked, half-savage, estateless cannibals" will dictate our presidential election or participate in our legislation. At the time the law providing for the government of the territories was passed, the greater part of what is now the United States was included in the territories, the one quoted being passed in 1817, when we had no states, only territories, west of a certain line. Other provisions noted were made laws at later periods. The whole western country was then peopled by "savages," some of whom were "half-naked." Was it possible for them to "decide a presidential election"? Is it possible now for New Mexico or Oklahoma, or Indian Territory to do so? The Register must find some other argument.

In all territories Indians not civilized and bona fide citizens have not had a voice in the elections. If our contemporary sticks to its objections to annexation of Hawaii, on the line above noted, it will continue to demonstrate a most lamentable lack of knowledge of the governmental system as applied to territories by this government. Should Hawaii become a state it will only be after it can comply with the terms of the constitution.

The Tax Case Decision.

The decision of Judge Pauli, in granting the writ of prohibition in the tax cases, that the justices are without jurisdiction in the matter has the effect of taking the entire matter out of the hands of the justices and nullifies the actions which have been taken. In effect the decision holds that proceedings must be taken, if taken at all, in the criminal court and the complaints presented to the grand jury. An important point in connection with the matter is that the informers who are prosecuting for the reward there is in it are not entitled to the information fees to be claimed by them until such indictments are sustained on trial and the state secures the delinquent taxes. Under no other circumstances could this fee or "commission" be secured to those who have been industriously engaged in the work of the prosecution as informers.

While the decision was rendered in but one case, it practically affects all and ends the prosecutions on the line pursued. Few cases have been decided in our courts which are so important or which have attracted so much attention, this being due to the large number of citizens affected, the character of the prosecutions undertaken, and the purpose of the prosecution. Whether or not it will tend to the discouragement of further efforts on the part of those who have established the informing industry remains to be seen. Certainly the decision of the court establishes a situation that will bring all prosecutions before the only proper court to hear them, and where they will be decided by a jury of citizens. Mr. Bird and his companions will be obliged to change their whole manner of proceeding at any rate.

Two "Whitewashers."

In its course of abuse of the administration which is intended to be a reply to the Intelligencer's comments on General Joe Wheeler's statement before the war investigating commission, which seemed to agitate the agitators, the Register attempts to discredit the utterances of this brave veteran and hero of Santiago, by declaring that "this kind-hearted old soldier would not testify against anybody." This insulting reference to the hero of two wars—the inference being that he would suppress facts and avoid his duty merely to favor friends—may satisfy the Register. Soldiers like General Wheeler do not shrink from duty.

In view of this absurd expression we await with some interest what excuse the Register has for General Fitzhugh



Lee's denunciation of the reports in the partisan press that he had been side-tracked by the President, and had been deprived of the opportunity to distinguish himself, his assertion that he is in the position originally intended and desired by him, and that it was always the purpose that he should go to Havana. The Register was one of the papers that used this canard. It will, moreover, doubtless give our contemporary some trouble to denounce General Lee as a "whitewasher" for asserting that it was "only natural" at first that supplies should be delayed; that there was "no complaint to make against the war department and that he knew none of his command who had;" that "soldiers are like school-boys—they sometimes complain even when there is no occasion for complaint."

Are these things proof that General Lee, another hero of two wars, is merely "a kind-hearted old soldier who would not complain against anybody?"

The New York yellow paper that addressed an offer to the war investigating committee, which is an official body appointed by the President of the United States, to provide it with a hall in the city of Washington in which to hold its meetings, has gone beyond the limits of even yellow impudence and audacity. The commission is holding its official sessions under the instructions of the President, and in a room of limited capacity. This necessarily limits the space for newspaper reporters. The yellow paper proposes to take the matter out of official hands and provide a hall for its corps of stenographers and correspondents, and will not charge the government a cent for rent. The impudence of the offer ought to bar it from any notice by the commission. The United States government and its agents are not in the business of aiding yellow journals in their efforts to make so grave an occasion as an official investigation of official conduct an opportunity to advertise themselves.

The sympathies of the entire country will go out to Mrs. McKinley, the wife of the President, and to the President himself in the terrible sorrow which has overtaken them so suddenly in the murder of the brother of the former. No tragedy of recent occurrence has been brought so close home to the public, in whose esteem Mrs. McKinley occupies so warm a place. The hearts of the Nation will go out to her in her affliction, for the gentle, delicate lady of the white house has won the affections of all the people. It is the suddenness of the sorrow, which has come in such tragic form, that makes it the harder to bear, and which will cause the expressions of sympathy to be the more heartfelt. Of the circumstances of the tragedy, they need not be discussed here. It is better that they should not be.

The obstacles which the Spaniards are putting in the way of satisfactory evacuation terms at Havana has caused the President to determine to send General Lee, with his command, to Cuba before the month is over. This may have the effect of hurrying up matters. It will at least bring the Spanish commissioners to their senses.

The local Democratic organ refers to the New York Evening Post as an "independent Republican paper." If the most radical free trade advocate in the country can be called a Republican paper, then the Post should plead guilty.

A touch of cool weather isn't unwelcome after nearly a week of midsummer temperature.

CANTHARIDIN CURE.

CANTHARIDIN CURE. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

YOU are making a great mistake in not seeing that a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm. It is a specific for catarrh and cold in the head. We mail it, or the 50 cent size. Druggists all keep it. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm droppings of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

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The Brother of Greater New York's Mayor Enters the Race Against Colonel Roosevelt for the gubernatorial Chair.

At the Democratic convention which met at Syracuse recently, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, brother of Greater New York's mayor, was nominated for governor. His opponent is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt of Rough Rider fame, who was nominated at the Republican

convention at Saratoga. Judge Van Wyck is one of the most prominent figures in New York political circles, and for the last twenty-five years has held some conspicuous position bestowed upon him as a reward for services to his party.

ROUGH RIDER'S ORATORY.

One of Col. Roosevelt's men Practices a Political Speech.

New York Sun: Night had fallen upon the camp, and except for the songs of the negro troopers, who were holding an impromptu concert, and an occasional burst of laughter from the other camps, where men were gathered about the big open fires, the cavalry division was silent. The writer's horse was picking his way gingerly across the hillocks between the rough riders' camp and the lake, both he and his riders having lost their bearings, when the horse pricked up his ears inquiringly and turned his head toward a quarter of the compass where could be heard a strange rising and falling note, which presently resolved itself into the tones of the human voice. Urged onward, the horse, with some reluctance, climbed the intervening hill. Below was a small, natural amphitheater, and somewhere near the center of it was the source of a voice, which proclaimed in oratorical tones:

"Feller Citizens—I ain't a voter in your free and glorious state. Out where I vote I have to ride fifty miles to the polls, through a region principally inhabited by kid-gloves an' pizen snakes and tarantulas an' such like measly varmints. I ain't had the advantages that most of you gents before me with clean collars and diamond pins in their neckties has had, but I tell you, feller citizens, in a crisis like this I'm with you. (Loud applause.) Seems to me like that's about the place applause ought to come in. You have nominated for governor of your great state the whitest man that ever set finger on a trigger. (Great cheering.) 'I've known—"

"Ker-chug, ker-chug, ker-chug!" interrupted a frog down in the swamp. "I'll attend to you later, you white-livered reptile," said the orator. "If you're going to cheer, cheer in the right place. Yes, gents, of this intelligent an' well-meanin' assemblage, when Colonel Roosevelt (tremendous cheers) consented to run for governor, it was a foregone conclusion that every man in the state that ain't a yaller dog would get up at 6 o'clock in the mornin' to vote for him an' keep on votin' until the polls closed. (Tremendous yells.) I tell you what, feller—I mean my noble feller citizens—I if I seen a man before me that I thought was goin' to vote any other way than for the colonel of my regiment, which I have the honor to belong to, I'd draw a bead on him right from here." (Great sensation.)

"Haw-haw! Hee-haw-haw!" snorted an army mule in the offing. "Prolonged laughter," amended the orator. "You gents—gents—that ain't seen the old man in a scrap, can't appreciate the kind of a Christian an' scholarly gent that he is. How any pup-eyed skunk can have the nerve to get up an' make a race as in him is one of them mysteries that had ought to be solved with a six-shooter. But what's the diff, anyway? That misguided gurril never be heard of again. He'll be swept under in a tidal wave an' froze up in an iceberg an' fell on by an avalanche, an' Colonel Roosevelt, our glorious candidate, will march on to victory with the American flag in one hand an' a Spanish scalp in the other." At this point the auditor's horse neighed and the auditor himself furnished a round of applause.

"What's that?" inquired the speaker. "I was just goin' to put in some more loud cheers. Who are you?"

The writer explained and then asked: "Practicing up a little?"

"Yep," said the rough rider. "We're all goin' on the stump for Teddy."

That School Boy Battle Ship.

Marine News: Our readers will remember that very recently we pointed out the folly of the "schoolboy battle ship scheme," after two or three youngsters had interviewed the President of the United States and the mayors of several cities and got their endorsement of the scheme. The latest report of this undertaking is from the Chicago Tribune which says:

"The President and originator of the American Boy Battle Ship Association, is in Cook county as 'the guest of a local soap manufacturer,' with whom he is to sign a contract whereby 'the battle ship fund will derive an income from soap wrappers.' Evidently it is time to disband and return to school."

This is nothing more than should have been expected of a plan having for its object the taxing of school children to build a battle ship to replace the battleship Maine. As we previously said, the guinea will be replaced from the proper source, the treasury of the United States, through taxation in one form or another, and that largely from the parents of school children, the public which supports the schools. All that the public asks of the children is to attend closely to their studies, not play hockey and spend their pennies in the usual way enjoyed by school children. In the purchase of fruit, candy and peanuts. Their fathers will see to it that the matter of battle ships is not neglected.

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